31.   (New)   A method of producing a first procollagen comprising expressing in a cell, that expresses and assembles a second procollagen, a nucleic acid sequence(s) that encode(s) pro-α chains for assembly into said first procollagen, wherein said nucleic acid sequence(s) do not encode pro-α chains that co-assemble with pro-α chains that assemble to form said second procollagen, wherein at least one of said pro-α chains for assembly into said first procollagen comprises:

i)   a first moiety having activity for assembly into a trimeric procollagen C-propeptide and being from a first type of pro-α chain, wherein said first moiety contains a recognition sequence for chain selection, and;

ii)   a second moiety containing a triple helix forming domain from a pro-α chain different from said first type,

said first moiety being attached to said second moiety so that said recognition sequence permits co-assembly of said pro-α chain for assembly into said first procollagen with other pro-α chains having said activity and a triple helix forming domain, whereby said first procollagen is produced.

32. (New) The method according to claim 31, wherein the recognition sequence comprises the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1.

33. (New) The method according to claim 31, wherein the recognition sequence comprises the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2.

34. (New) The method according to claim 31, wherein the recognition sequence comprises the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3.

35. (New) The method according to claim 31, wherein the recognition sequence comprises the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:4.

36. (New) The method according to claim 31, wherein the recognition sequence comprises the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:5.

37. (New) The method according to claim 31, wherein the recognition sequence comprises the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:6.

38.   (New)   The method according to claim 31, wherein the recognition sequence comprises the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:7.

39.   (New)   The method according to claim 31, wherein the recognition sequence comprises the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:8.

40.   (New)   The method according to claim 31 wherein said first and second types of pro-α chains are selected from the group consisting of the proα1(I), proα2(I), proα1(II), proα1(III), proα1(V), proα2(V), proα1(XI) and proα2(XI).

41.   (New)   The method according to claim 40, wherein the nucleic acid sequence encodes a modified proα2(I) chain in which the recognition sequence of the proα2(I) chain has been substituted by the recognition sequence of a proα1(III) chain.

42.   (New)   The method according to claim 31, wherein said nucleic acid sequence is incorporated within a vector.

43. (New) The method according to claim 42, wherein said vector is a plasmid, cosmid or phage.

44. (New) The method according to claim 31, wherein said cell is a eukaryotic cell.

45. (New) The method according to claim 44 wherein the cell is a yeast, insect or mammalian cell.

46. (New) The method according to claim 45 wherein said cell is a mammalian cell.

47. (New) The method according to claim 46 wherein said mammalian cell is selected from the group consisting of Baby Hamster Kidney cells, Mouse 3T3 cells, Chinese Hamster Ovary cells, and COS cells.

48. (New) The method according to claim 31, wherein said cell is present in a transgenic plant or non-human animal.

49. (New) The method according to claim 48, wherein said cell is present in non-human placental mammal.